shall be preserved. Et places me, Mr. President,

Never in the course of my life and I have had connection with party management almost all my life have lever thought the provocation was sufficient, the abuse and misrapresentation was sufficient, the abuse and misrepresentation violent enough, or the aspersion of character sufficient to induce me to talk of private matters in public, but the limit of endurance has been reached. It is not my honor, it is the honor of many of my fellows which impels me to make the statement which I new make. Mr. President, you know [Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia in the chair] and all the forty-three Democrats here know that when we accertained the fact that the Wilson bill, as such, could not pass; that the Wilson bill, as such, could not pass; when we ascertained the fact that the first amended bill as reported by my distinguished friend from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) could not pass this body, that it could not receive 43 votes, we counselled again. The subcommittee in charge of the bill was composed of the distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. Veet), and the distinguished Senator from Arras seen and was talked to. His views and dum was made of every amendment proposed. Then those of us—and I am one—responsible to greater extent, because of official connection with the party organization, said to them: the public mind, which is phenomenal, growing out of the great industrial revot will be impossible to gather on the basis which the bill auggests 43 votes in the Senate to pass it, unless we have the cooperation of the executive branch of the Government, its hearty good will, and its arnest support of what we are to do.' These we gentlemen not only conferred with the exoutive branch, as they had a right to do, but hey conferred with their fellows in the other louse who were responsible and active in raming the original measure which came to his body. So when we were informed (and here can be no mistake as to the information) that this thorough cooperation, this early support which we knew to be necessary to be passage of the measure and the unification of our party was had, as we were assured, we rent on to secure the passage of the bill. On the 3d of May, when we had reached that consumnation, I stanted to the Senate in the remarks thich I then made, 'that this bill (meaning the dill with the Jones amendment) is a Democratio reasure of tariff reform which merita, and, I oblieve, will receive every bemocratic vote in his body, the endorsement of a Democratic louse, and the signature of a Democratic President. President I believed then, as I believe with the passage of the passage.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.)—It was no compromise in principle.

Mr. Gorman—And that it was no compromise in principle. I wish to emphasize that fact. It was directly in the line of the bemocratic promise. There was no principle compromised from the beginning to the ced. It was gurely a revenue bill, with no dutles levied higher than the revenue standard, and no favoritism to any increast. Then, as was understood and will not now be denied, the great Secretary of the Treatury, himself a tariff reformer of the foremost, regarded by his party fellows in that perticular line as without a peer within his party in all probability, who had seen every amendment which was to be proposed and was afterward proposed, who scanned every amendment which was to be proposed and was afterward proposed, who scanned every amendment, who made suggestions if he had any to make, as he did, looking it all over, knowing the conditions which confronted the party, wanting to last the country know that the Admiristration were in favor of it and tight it was a measure which the Democratic party could with honor stand upon—published in the Washington Post on April 30, 1804, the statement which I will ask to have read. His statement is not an interview given casually to a reporter, but, as I am informed and believe, was sent directly from the Treasury Department to the press organizations that it might be published and become official. I ask my friend from Missouri, Mr. Cockrell, to read it.

Mr. Gorman—Such was contained in the United Press despatches of April 20, favoring the passage of a compromise measure.

United Press despatches of April 29, favoring the passage of a compromise measure.

ASSUEZD OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S SUPPORT. Mr. Gorman—Such was the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury. That statement from him had probably a wonderful effect. It softened the hard places with which we met when we came to confer and to act. It was accepted. It did much to enable us to bring together forty-three Senators in this body. I repeat that but for it I do not believe we ever should have succeeded in getting together. But it did not stop there. It was not alone with the Secretary of the Treasury, who necessarily speaks for the President in matters concerning his department. The President was not ignorant of what we proposed to do. Nothing was concealed from him. The papersannounced, on the day following the interview with Mr. Carlisle, that the President himself concurred with his great Secretary. So we understood, and, if it is not true, then forty-three Senators on this side of the chamber have been misled. Every prominent amendment to the hill was as well known to him as to me. While neither the President nor his Secretary was in love with all the provisions of these amendments—aye, sir, I may say in fairness that there were many of them to which they were opposed, as the Senator from Missouri, on my right, and the Senator from Missouri, on my right, and the Senator from Arkansas, and the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Finance were opposed to many of them—I assert that as it was a compromise measure it was not satisfactory to a single solitary human being on this side of the chamber in all its details; but I assert further that, as a whole, the structure as presented, as scanned by these gentlemen whom I have named, as looked into by us, was satisfactory, the chamber in all its details; but I assert further that, as a whole, the structure as presented as a canned by these gentlemen whom I have named, as looked into by us, was satisfactory, the thete was any violation of Democratic principle in anyth

country that the irrith shall be known. Let be be country that the irrith shall be known. Let be produced the treath of the country. He will not drive it beyond that the produced that the prod

remember, the duties upon cotton yarns and upon critlery, and in the metal schedules generally. He appealed to me to withdraw my objection, and in argument upon the question stated that the Secretary of the Treasury had passed upon every one of the amendments and agreed to them; that he had also seen the President of the United States, who had told him that the bill as proposed to be amended would be acceptable to him, and had concluded his conversation with him in these words, as far as I remember; I am willing to do or say anything that will pass this bill through Concress. Then I said: This is to receive the support of the Administration? Let us distinctly understand each other. If we so into this fight, it will be a close one, and we must have the President and his Administration with us. The Senator from Arkansas assured me that this would be the fact. I gave up my personal opinions; I went into the contest and have done my duty, and for the first time, when this letter was read in the House of Regressentatives, I ascertained that the President of the United States is against the bill as passed by the Senate.

JONES ALSO CORROBORATES GORMAN.

Representatives, I ascertained that the President of the United States is against the bill as passed by the Senste."

JONES ALSO CORROBORATES GORMAN.

Mr. Jones substantiated all that Mr. Vest had said, and gave more details of his conferences with Secretary Carlisle and the President. In a day or two after his comference with Mr. Carlisle Mr. Jones called on the President and asked him if the Secretary of the Treasury had explained to him the proposed changes. The President said he had, Mr. Jones then said: "Mr. President is will not take one step further in this matter unless this proposed compromise meets the approval of the Administration. It must be endorsed by you and the Secretary of the Treasury or I will go no further." The President then said to him that he would do and say anything that he could to effect the compromise: that it was a wise thing and a proper thing to do.

Mr. Vinas (Dem., Wis.) asked Mr. Jones if there was anything in the amendments proposed which was the subject of conference with the Secretary, or to which anything said by the President releted to the subject of duty on coal or iron ore.

Mr. Jones—In every conversation I had with the President coal and iron ore one of these conversations the President said that he carnestly desired and hoped that in the progress of the compromise free coal and free iron ore could be brought out of it. But howhere, in no solltary word, was coal and iron ore on the dutlable list complained of. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Gorman—Mr. President, I notice in this morning's Post, published in this city, a statement purporting to come from the dintinguished senior Senator from Tennesses [Mr. Harris], a Senator whom we have delighted to honor in giving him a place upon the great Finance Committee and making sim President protein, of this body. I ask that distinguished Senator if that interview is substantially correct, or, rather, will he in justice to us all state to the Senate and to the country exactly what he knows of this case.

HARRIS'S INTERVIEWS WITH

played by a man who is not soluted to the part.

(Laughter)

Mr. President, such an interference comes for the first study and interference comes for the first study. The control of the

company, a foreign syndicate, in five years, all the trade from Boston east. Being a revenue duty, we have a right to stand by it.

Who DEMANDS FRIE COAL?

Who wants free coal? This coal is not used except for manufacturing purposes. It is not used for domestic purposes. It is used for manufacturing purposes and by the railroads. There is not a human being, man, woman, or child, from the Ohio River to California, who would be benefited one iota by free coal. You have it within your States. The cost of transportation prevents coal coming to you from any foreign shore. There is not a man, woman, child, or beast, from the Fotomac River to the Gulf of Mexico, that would be benefited by it. Who would be benefited? New England, with cheaper fuel, would be benefited, if it amounted to anything to them. But they do not want it. They do not vote for it. Not a New Englander asks for it. None of the New England Senators will vote for it. One other State has an interest—California. California imported and paid the duty on most of the coal the figures as to which I have just stated. The Senator from California (Mr. White), the gallant Democrat who presided over the St. Louis Convention in 1888, and his colleague, a Republican, both stand here and tell you that California does not demand free coal, They do not want it. They prefer to see the American interest falely protected under a revenue duty. Then who does want it? Who demands it? Does it benefit anybody here? The professional, the theoretical reformer says it will reduce the cost of manufacturing. The cost of what manufacturing? Massachusetts people and those of Rhode Island. Mr. Aldrich) in my eye, are as astute as any people on the face of the earth. He here is a penny anywhere to be found or made, they can find it or make it quicker than any other people on the face of the earth. They go into detail in all their expenses. What do you suppose free coal would give them in the manufacturers, but it is so small that they do not want it to the exclusion of the American i

THE CANADA COAL SYNDICATE.

Whom would free coal benefit? There is but one concern on the face of the earlt, to wheh his grown on with the revolution in common man could dig it without paying a royality to the Canadian Government. The policy of the Canadian Government was the common with the paying a royality to the Canadian Government was induced to change its policy. The coal could not be worked successfully to compete with American coal. Five years ago, it think it was, or four years ago, the Canadian Government was induced to change its policy out, all the small leases. They took the officers of that great mamment corporation, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was built by the English Government as a great was measured and Pacific Railway, which was built by the English Government as a great was measured which they should pay to the Canadian Government twelve cents a ton as royalty on all the coal which they removed. This company, with that privilege, ran for the first time a road right every been coastructed against American institutions, and permitted them, with certain gentlemen within our own country associated with them, to lease as a whole this vast condition which they removed. This company, with that privilege, ran for the direction, where there is a great mer very condition of the condition of the condition of the ca

pen. ALWAYS STOOD BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. President, I speak of the President of the United States with nothing but the kindest feelings. I have never in my life had anything but the kindest feelings for him. I believe he is one of the most remarkable men ever in public life in the last fifty years in any civilized contains an experimental place in I gave him he is one of the most an experimental place in I gave him he direct time he was a candidate. I stood by him when we had but few who had the moral courage to walk through the slime and filth and uphold him. I supported his nomination for the second time, though not agreeing with the policy of his declaration in the message of 1888 and from the beginning of the second time, though not agreeing with the policy of his declaration in the message of 1888 and from the beginning of the second time, the second from the beginning of the second time, the second from the beginning that a man can give to serve a great cause. I was not in favor of Mr. Cleve-land his substance and his time and everything that a man can give to serve a great cause. I was not in favor of Mr. Cleve-land his substance and his time and everything that a man can give to serve a great cause. I was not in favor of Mr. Cleve-land his substance and his time and everything that a man can give to serve a great cause. I was not in favor of Mr. Cleve-land his substance and his time and everything that a man can give to serve a great cause. I was not in favor of Mr. Cleve-land his substance and his time and everything the land his high saving we placed him in this high saving we have all the placed him in

without violating the rule that I have made for myself—not to-day, but from the beginning of my career—for a fair revenue duty on all dutiable articles. But, above all, in all my public career, no man, no living being, has ever charged me with perfidy. No soul can say that I ever made a promise about public or private matters that I did not carry out if I had the power to do it. These two Senators and myself, carrying out the pledge of our party, whose candidate was endorsed by us, have stood here and been gibbetted as three men who were in a sugar trust. It is due to those with whom I am associated te know that no man would believe such a thing, but it is due to the man who writes the history that he shall have the truth of the transaction.

AN APPIGAL TO DEMOGRATS TO STAND TOGETHER. Now, Mr. President, for us on this side of the chamber this is indeed a most serious matter. There is nothing that I have said, there is nothing in my breast now, or ever has been, that, in the same open and. I trust, manly way that I have conferred with my colleagues, will prevent me from going with them, one and all, no mat ter how wide we may differ as to details, to say that we shall come together for the benefit of our commos country, come together that Democratic thought may prevail,

the same open and. I trust, manly way that I have conferred with my colleagues, will prevent me from going with them, one and all, no matter how wide we may differ as to details, to say that we shall come together. Come together for the benefit of our common country; come together that a measure which will not be repealed for twenty years may be placed upon the statute book, and hope and prosperity may go with our people. The conferrees in this matter on the part of the Senate have a great duty to perform. There are almost, as it appears, irreconcilable differences, but I want them to say to the conferrees on the other side: "Now, above all other times, gentlemen, the law must be observed. Harmony can only be had by standing by the letter of the law. You who make laws with us must not violate them. There is in this case the written and the unwritten law to which there is no exception, and that is that when one House proposes to change an existing statute and the other refuses to go as far, the House making the most radical demand shall give way. That is the law. That is the custom. Whenever it is inslaied upon there is no excape from it if you intend to have legislation.

You can say, Mr. Chairman addressing Mr. Voorheesi, that while there has been great talk about people coming out in the open, Senator after Senator upon this floor has announced what he is bound to do as a matter of conscience if that radical change is demanded. I do not mean that you shall not have a free and fair conference. I would have this time a free and fair conference. I would have this time a free and fair conference. I would have the time a free and fair conference. I would have the time a free and fair conference. I would have the time a free and fair conference in that you shall not have a free and fair conference. I would have the time a free and fair conference in the second of the provision of the benefit of the provision of the provi

American District Messenger Service.



Place the Advertisement to which you have had no reply THE SUN. Call Messenger Boy. No extra charge for This service. Messenger knows

the Advertising rates.

EFFECTIVE MINERAL WATER ADVERTISING. an advertisement the accompanying engraving is very attractive and 'catchy,' but one 'must not fall in love with the picture, as it is pre-empted, duly registered at Washington, D. C.' Mineral water companies, however, can study this particular advertisement with profit. It is a model of its class, and the London, derry Lithia Spring Water Co., Nashua, N. H., are to be congratulated upon



teristics that are most desirable in an advertising effort. Note the crown of bottles that sur-mounts the fair head of the nymph in the foreground, and observe the suggestion of purity in every crystal, and how well the idea of the water's source is carried out. The advertisement is at once artistic and effective, and is to be commended to the trade as an excellent example of what can be done in this line. The Londonderry people are creating trade hand over fist. The moral is obvious."—National Bottlers' Gazette (July).

The "Londonderry" is a most excellent water and its style of making the is of the highest order.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The attractions of the Tariff debate in the Senate were too strong to be resisted by the great number of Represento be resisted by the great number of Represen-tatives, and it was found impossible to secure the presence of a quorum. After vainly en-deavoring for an hour and a half to effect the passage of the bill, which came over as un-finished business from Saturday, directing the reëmployment of railway postal clerks who were discharged between March 15 and May 1, 1889, the House, at 1:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

The Sugar Investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The sugar investigat ng committee met this morning, with Mr. Lodge ing committee met this morning, with Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) present. There was but one witness, Mr. Emile Guillardeau of the New Yorkfirm of W. B. Wheeler & Co. This is the witness who is said to possess the original contract in which a certain Senator ordered sugar stock purchased. The members of the committee refuse to talk further than to say that they are getting at something tangible. An early adjournment was taken on account of the tariff debate.

Armor Frauds Investigation

WASHINGTON, July 23. The investigation the alleged armor frauds will be resumed by the special House committee having charge of the matter to-morrow. Superintendents Frick and Hunsicker of the Carnegie Company will be the witnesser.

WASHINGTON, July 23, The President to-day

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States Consuls—Archibald H. Grinke of Massichusetts, at Sen homingo: Hiram H. Lott of L. Berling, at Management Scaragement of the Consultance of Massichusetts, at Senate S. Berling, S. Berling, B. L. L. John T. Frederick E. Phillippe Central Falls, R. L. John T. Frederick E. Phillippe Central Falls, R. L. John T. Frederick E. Phillippe Central Falls, R. L. John T. Frederick A. Sedie B. Westerman, Columbia, Pa., Frederick A. Sedie B. Westerman, Columbia, Pa., Frederick A. Sedie B. Westerman, John H. Ussenbeck, Bradford, Pa., John Der, Pa., John H. Ussenbeck, Bradford, Pa., John Der, Pa., Merrim, Thusville, Fa. J. S. Shoan, New Bethieben, Pa., Clement R. Lechard, Saston Md. John J. Bern, Butler, Ind., Edward H. Hunter, Des Moines, B. Heinard T. Rumilett of Malne, to be Collector of Chatones for the district of Wincasset, M. Lechard H. Lechard M. Weller, M. J. In the district of Philippe Courter for the pass of Cambon, N. J. In the Misters of Philippe Courter for Sorth Fakota, to be Surveyor-General June A. Ev of Sorth Fakota, to be Receiver of Public Money at Simo, N. F. Clayton Beltimap of Nevada, to be Surveyor-General of Nevada.

John A. Elv of North Pukota, to be Receiver of Public Moorpy at Aline; N. B.

Nichael J. Barrett of North Dakota, to be Register of the Land Office at Minet, N. B.

Louisa F. Pearson of Kanass, to be agent for the Indians of the Pattawatronile and Great Neumaha Agency in Racess.

Commodore O. F. Stanton, to be a Rear Admiral; Capl. L. C. Matthews. (o. lee a compactore: Common L. A. Francis; Commodore of the Common Comm

The Senate has confirmed the following nom-inations:

James R. Jackson of New Hampshire to be Consul of the United States at Sherbrooke, Qualico. David B. Wells, Jr., to be Secretary of Legation at London.

Fourth-class Postmasters. Washingrox, July 23. Among the fourth-class l'ostmasters appointed to-day were the following: New Jersey J. W. Kinmonth, Hillsdale, vice W. W. Banta, removed; John flacksfrom, Pallsades Fark, vice S. Edsalt, resigned. New York dillered Birdsall, North Brookfield, vice W. T. Squirez, removed.

Consul-General Mores Stands by Mr. Cleve-

Inud. INDIANAPOLIS, July 23. Samuel E. Moras, Consui-General to Paris, arrived home on Satur-day night, but did not make his presence in the only have but the not make his presence in the city known until yesterday. It is rumored there will be some radical changes in the management of his paper, the Indianapolis Sendind. In an interview has hight Mr. Moras took a strong stand in support of President Cleveland's policy. He will remain here only a few days, going to Chicago, and thence to Mackings to visit his mother. In justice days he will return to Paris.

WASHINGTON, July 23,-Mr. Preston.

It Will Probably Fall on Account of the OTTAWA, July 23.—Parliament has been p ogued without the Government bringing in the necessary legislation to extend the time for the completion of the Chicgnecto ship railway, without which the subsidy guaranteed by the Gov-ernment of \$170,000 per annum for twenty years is forfeited. It was expected up to the last years is forfeited. It was expected up to the last moment that the Government would renew the subsidy by extending the time for the completion of the work, but the opposition to the scheme from the Ontario members killed it.

The company represent that they have expended \$3,000,000 in the enterprise and that \$1,500,000 more will complete the ship railway, which they can secure if the Government will renew the conditions upon which the subsidy would be earned and paid.

The Chicgmetto ship railroad is therefore practically dead, at least as far as aid from the Dominion Government goes, and upon that its success is said to be contingent.

FIGHT FOR A LITTLE HEIRESS.

Stepmother and Grandfather Contending Over Four-year-old Miss Ring. Mrs. Carrie Ring produced her four-year-old stepdaughter, Elizabeth Rosina Ring, before Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, in obedience to a writ of habeas cor-pus sued out by Dominick Lauby, the grand-father of the child. Charles H. Ring, the father, father of the child. Charles H. Ring, the father, died recently. Lena Ring, the mother, died soon after the birth of the child, and two years after the father remarried. Although Mr. Lauby was appointed the guardian of his granddaughter, the stepmether took the child with her to her parents residence.

In the return to the writ. Mrs. Ring averred that her husband had an intense dislike for his father-in-law and asked her to see that the latter did not get possession of the child after his death and made her promise to care for it. She also alleged that her husband went armed in order to defend himself from his father-in-law's attacks. Mr. Lauby denies the allegations and says that Mrs. Ring is only 20 years old and likely to soon marry again. The hearing was not concluded. The girl will have a snug little fortune when she comes of age, her father having left her several thousand dollars.

A woman who described herself as Emma Meyers, aged 28, a dressmaker living at 510 East Thirtieth street, this city, was arrested by Detective Nelson in Hobokon yesterday morning and he ked up on a charge of shoplifting. A man who gave his name as Thomas Lewis, and said he lived at 513 East Thirteenth street, this city, was arrested with her. The woman is said to be a notorious shoplifter known in this city as Sheeny Annie.

She went into Fichman & Josephson's store, 203 Washington street, and picked up a pair of tronsers. When she was carefied at the police station a diamond plu was found concealed in one of her sieeres. She is held for examination. Detective Nelson in Hoboken yesterday morn-

A Presentment Likely Against the Brook iya Troiley.

The Grand Jury in Brooklyn has been investigating the alleged reckless speed at which trol-ley cars are being run, and a presentment on the and the second run, and a presentment on the subject will probably be handed down to morrow. Police commissioner Welles was before the jury for an hour yesterstay, and explained the result of some investigations he had made. He aircomplained that he had to have eighteen or twenty policemen estationed at the crowled crossings on Fulton street to protect pedestrians.

Morses, Carringes, &c.

Bend for Westersteld's new price list and catalogue at \$1 Thompson at

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OFFICES HAVE BEEN OFFICED AT 80 EAST 125TH ST., NEAR FOURTH AV., AND

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